Closing New York Stocks, Page 18.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

FAIR PRICE DIRECTOR FOR DISTRICT IS PLAN OF THE COMMISSIONERS

D. C. LIVING COSTS

TO BE MADE CLEAR

A report on the cost of living

in the District so plain and concise that every member of Con-

gress will be able to see at

once the exact conditions exist-

ing here is the aim of the joint

reclassification in the District.

ing on a quiet living cont

investigation in conjunction with its chief work of re-classification. The bureau of labor statistics of the Depart-ment of Labor is co-operating. Between the two of them the

Between the two of them the commission is sure that it will be able to present data to Congress, when it makes its report, that will clarify the entire cost of living question here.

"We want to present to Congress the facts, in a form so plain that every member of Congress will be able to realise the state of things without further investigation, and to be able to see almost at a glande that the statements we make

the statements we make true," declared Edward

The bureau of labor statistics is bringing its report of 1917 on the cost of living in the District, made upon resolution of then Representative Kenting, entirely up-to-date. This very full report affords a basis to work on, and will be brought afford; "on to the minute" of the strictly "on to the minute" of the strictly "on to the strictly "on to the strictly "on the strictly

Agriculture Department Says

Hutchinson Measure Does

Not Empower Congress.

on bill, under consideration by the

Gives Department's Opinion.

Mr. Morrill told the committee that it is the opinion of the department that the broadest method of regulating cold storage business by Congress would be either through its taxing powers or the interstate commerce powers. He said that there was a question whether it would be possible to get the regulation sought under interstate commerce laws, because many cold-storage warehouses are situated near the state line and could be moved across the border, and

could be moved across the border, and also on account of the general locations of the warehouses, so that interstate commerce provision could be evaded.

time provided in the bill.

Mr. Campbell said that any precise time limit would not correctly state the purpose in the proposed legislation. Mr. Morrill pointed out that the time limitation should also consider the question of seasonal production, so that goods might not be held over from one season to another to the discouragement of the producers.

Reach Decision After a Conference With Federal Trade Officials.

Licensing Will be Main Weapon of Bill Being Drawn to Present to Congress.

Following a conference with Federal Trade Commissioners Murdock and Colver, the District Commissioners today announced the opening of the battle against profiteering and high cost of living in Washington with the preparation of a bill which will create a fair price administrator for the Dis-

Corporation Counsel Conrad H Syme is now preparing a bill to submit to Congress for such legislation While details have not yet been worked out, the bill will provide for the licensing of all wholesale and retail establishments in the District dealing in food, wearing apparel and fuel, which are regarded as the primary necessities of life and the vehicles to-bring down high cost of living.

Power to Revoke Licenses.

The license will be the weapon held over the head of the unscrupulous and profiteering dealers. The administrator will have power to revoke licenses if he finds that profiteering is being practiced. The revocation of the permit will virtually put the dealer out of business.

The plan will work out, it is expected practically the same manner in which he food administration did during the

Expert advice from the Federal Trade on will be at the hand of the ioners. The details for ation of prices will be worked out

the proposed bill during the conference.

Head Not Yet Selected.

The man who will head the District government's fair price fixing adminstration has not been named. Two istration has not been named. Two prominent candidates have been brought to the fore. They are Clarence Wilson, former District food administrator, and Dr. William C. Fowler, health officer of the District. On account of puzzling situations arising from time to time in milk and other commodities, it is intimated that the duties of the health office might be too exacting to allow the appointment of Dr. Fowler to the administration.

The bill creating the administration

Assures C. B. Wilson Will Aid.

In the absence of Clarence R. Wilon, former local food administrator, who is expected to return to the city tonight or tomorrow, Carl Lash, Mr. Wilson's law partner, stated today he would notify United States District Attorney Laskey that Mr. Wilson would co-operate in every way in the effert to bring about lower food prices in the District

district attorney's message and the message of Attorney General Palmer, asking the volunteer co-operation of all former foed administrators and officials of the national and local food administrations in the fight for lower food prices. Expecting Mr. Wilson officials of the national and local food administrations in the fight for lower food prices. Expecting Mr. Wilson back early today, no reply was sent at once. As Mr. Wilson did not return this morning, as anticipated, Mr. Lesh decided to reply in his name, being confident the assistance asked would be given.

Senators Plan Speed.

The Senate District subcommittee investigating alleged profiteering in Washington hopes to complete its hearings by the end of next week, if not earlier, and get down to work immediately thereafter upon its recommendations for legislation if it deems terms to commerce frovision could be evaded.

Chairman Hause crystallised this opinion in the question, "Then you mean that such regulations cannot be compulsory, but only by voluntary agreement?"

Mr. Haugen also emphasized that it was not in the power of Congress to license all cold storages.

Because President Wilson referred to the New Jersey cold storage law frequently to this state statute the committee proposed that Mr. Morrill should have made a digest of the New Jersey law and the laws of other states which he said were not in harmony as to the time limit in which foodstuffs could be kept in cold storage.

mediately thereafter upon its recom-mendations for legislation if it deems

The committee met in executive son sion this afternoon to determine upon the course of examination which will be followed when retail dealers in the followed when retails are the followe the stand tomorrow. If the commit-tee finds it necessary to call consum-ers to check up the data obtained they on the floor the other day on the question of the high cost of living: Representative Lee of Georgia and Representative Heflin of Alabama questioned the witnesses at length regarding the time period for food products in cold storage.

The bill under consideration limits the storage to ten months. The questioning in the committee brought out that some food products cannot be kept in cold storage more than three months, while others might probably be retained for twice the length of time provided in the bill.

Mr. Campbell said that any precise ave been heard, retailers of dry cods, clothing, shoes, etc., will be ut on the stand. And before the carings are closed householders and

ready with its report it will be sub-mitted to the full committee. The committee is taking a keen interest in the investigation, and it is believed that legislation will follow to protect the consumers in Washington

Senator Tells of a stance which had been brought to his attention of profiteering. He said that the wife of an acquaintance had sought to purchase a pair of shoes at a retail store here and had been told the shoes were \$18. Her husband happened to be in close touch with the wholesale shoe manufacturing business. He wrote to the factory where these shoes were produced and learned that the shoes and the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are shoes were produced and learned that the shoes are s

Secretary Testifies He First Heard of Pact While at

ISHII DID NOT REVEAL

chow Would Be Returned to

Senate foreign relations committee. On September 6, 1917, Mr. Lansing said, during the negotiations leading up to the Lansing-Ishii agreement, Viscount Ishii told him that he had assured Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, that Japan would return Kiaochow to China, "but would have to retain the German Pacific islands, because no Japanese government could stand without retaining them."

"Did Viscount Ishii make any further statement regarding the disposition of German claims in China?" asked Senator Borah, republican, of Idaho.

"No," replied Secretary Lansing.
"But you know now that at that ime Japan had an understanding with Freat Britain for Japanese control of Clachow and that Ishii concealed hat from the Secretary of the United Itales."

President Will Review 8,000

Never Published in Russia.

France, Russia and Italy in February of this year at Versailles. He said he had investigated "very thoroughly" and that these secret treatles never were published in Russia.

Senator Johnson, republican, California, recalled that former Premier Viviani of France, and Arthur J. Balfour, former foreign minister of Great Britain, visited the United States immediately after this country entered

suggestions contained in President Wilson's address to Congress.

The federal department, however, is drafting a bill for the control of cold storage facilities, which may soon be presented to Congress if approved by Secretary Huston.

The opinion of the department in regard to the Hutchinson bill was expressed by Chester M. Moreill, from the office of the solicitor of the department, who was authorized to represent the department at the hearing. In response to questions from mambers of the committee he said that the department was preparing a bill, but he was not authorized to any when it might be offered to Congress.

Walter G. Campbell, assistant chief of the bureau of chemistry, in charge of enforcement of the food and drug act, testified regarding certain phases of the cold storage business.

Senator Pémerene asked when China noted exceptions to the agreement.

and Mr. Lansing said he never understood China had taken exceptions but later had made a 'declaration.'

Mr. Lansing added that he did not regard the Lansing-Lahii agreement as absolutely "binding" upon the United States, but rather as an "agreement similar to the Root-Takahira and other understandings" for action.

Senator Western March Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. M. C.

The Marine Band will be stationed in Lafayette Square, opposite the reviewing stand, and will, play as the troops pass. Three other bands will be in the line of march, these being the Quantico band and the 5th and 6th Regimental bands.

Will Entertain Officers and Wives.

President Wilson has landing.

"Did you know there was a formal commendation of the general retary oard?" asked Mr. New.

for the two governments to reaffirm the open door policy in China on account of the reports in circulation that Japan was intending to take advantage of conditions growing the results of the reports of that Japan was intending to take advantage of conditions growing out of the war to extend her sphere of influence in china. Viscount Ishii replied that he agreed, but thought the agreement should recognize the special interest of Japan in China, on account of geographical, racial, commercial and other relations of contiguous was no novelty and thought that person one would pay much attentions. countries.

Had Special Interest.

"I replied that I was willing to state that Japan had a 'special' interest in

ained how the state laws vaded by transferring cold storage roducts across the line from one state to another.

Questioned as to Storage.

Representative McLaughlin of Michigan, Representative Anderson of Minnesota, Representative Pincher of Minnesota, Representative Pincher of Kansas, who made a vigorous speech of the western hemisphere, but a declaration to prevent interference of foreign to the Marine Corps, and who commanded the 2d Division, of which the marine brigade was a part, was in marine brigade was a part was not an assertion by the united brigade was a part was not an assertion by the united brigade was a part was not an assertion by the united brigade was a part w and that the United States claimed no special privilege over other nations."

Senator Brandegee, republican, Connecticut, interrupted the Secretary's reading of his statement regarding the negotiations to inquire whether the discussions were oral with Viscount Ishi and the account submitted to the committee made from memory.

Mr. Lansing said the discussions with the former Japanese amhassador. the former Japanese ambassador were oral and without the presence of s

"Monroe Doctrine Applied." that the same principle (of the Mon-

Calls Viscount Ishii Tactful. Secretary Lensing, under questioning, ided that while Viscount Ishii did not secifically "waive" his interpretation of

G. O. P. AND ADMINISTRATION SENATORS GETTING TOGETHER TOMORROW NOON

Progress Toward Treaty Ratification Seen in So sudden was his death that his Mutual Recognition of Necessity of Compromise.

This week is expected to show material progress in efforts by republican and administration senators to reach a common ground of understanding leading to ultimate ratification of the peace treaty with resertion of the peace treaty with reserting that the proposition. There is no intent to go over the President's head and agree to anything which would be absolutely "impossible," from his viewpoint, but the administration leaders in the Senator of the peace treaty with reserting the proposition of the peace treaty with reserting the proposition of the peace treaty with reserting the proposition of the peace treaty with reserting the proposition. vations as to the covenant of the tude of the "unalterably opposed" re

Traditional Methods Used. is proceeding along recognized lines of Senate tradition in the undertaking of compromises of apparently irreconcilable differences between parties and factions in the Senate. This means that senators discuss with each other, quite unofficially and ostensibly in a more or less casual way, possible bases of agreement.

The ideas thus put forward are carefully weighed and later there is further reference to them with such further reference to them, with suggestion of amendation or perhaps diplomatic warning of non-acceptance and consequent turning to other prop-ositions. By process of elimination of unacceptable proposals, final compro-mise is reached on a give-and-take

No Official Executive Sanction.

control are not susceptible of influ-ence by persuasion, argument, and, least of all, by coercion.

Mr. Carriers Seven his wife, who was Miss Louise Whitefield of New York, and his daughter Margaret, who last April married Ensign Roswell Miller of New York.

Compromise Deemed Necessary.

At the same time, the great majority sentiment in the Senate favors ratification of the treaty as speedily as is consistent with the safety of American institutions, as they view the case, and also favors the general plan of a league of nations. Compromise is the only way out, it is declared, and responsible democrats and republicans are now seeking to clear the path through the jungle of conflicting opinions and wishes. See President's Advantage.

Many republican senators are said to realize the advantage the Presi-dent will have, from a party view-point, in his forthcoming tour of the

recommendation of the general board?" asked Mr. New. "I did not." Explaining in detail the negotiations between himself and Viscount Ishii in consummation of their agreement, Secretary Lansing said: "I suggested that it would be well ble company front," bringing twenty not hither the property of th

facturers Read as Senate Debates H. C. of L.

Debate on the high cost of living | By the Associated Press. began in the Senate today immediately after that body met. Senator Brandegee of Connecticut had read to the Senate two letters from manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn, both advocating that the government purchase the wheat supply and sell it at \$1 a bushel, the government takcrowds tomorrow. The Avenue will at \$1 a bushel, the government tak-be roped off and the wooden platforms ing the loss between the \$1 and the guaranteed price of wheat. They insisted that the price of wheat and flour was fundamental, and that if it was brought down to the consumer the prices of other necessities also would fall.

Blames War for Conditions. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska declared that he had no patience with take part in the parade. Only the brigade will march tomorrow, and this was commanded by Gen. Neville.

Marines Return to Navy.

Return of the marine brigade to Return to Navy.

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Return of the prices of their people's return to Navy.

Return of the prices of their own product remains the same. He said that the present conditions in this expenses the prices of their own product remains the same. He said that the present conditions in this expenses the prices of their people's return to Navy.

The product remains the same. He said that the properties of their own product remains the same of the return to Navy.

The product remains the same of the same of the remains the same of the return to Navy. the peace treaty had been ratified.
"I do not think that the ratification of the peace treaty will have any effect upon prices," replied Senator Brandegee, "though I know the President thinks the other way."

Senator Brandegee insisted that it would take time to solve the treatment of the patients. the supervision of the Navy Departwould take time to solve the tre-mendous problems now confronting this country and the world. Patience, tolerance and some sacrifice, he said

Attacks Eastern Manufacturers. Senator Nelson of Minnesota attacked the position of eastern manufac-turers who demand a reduction in the price of farm products, particularly wheat. He said that if they would look into the profits on boots and shoes and clothing made by the east-ern manufacturers they would find that their profits were much larger than those of the farmers and had more to do with the high cost of liv-

Fall of Soviet Aroused Great Enthusiasm.

"The preceding ministry, composed partly of former members of the Bela Kun government, was invited to withdraw by us, supported by public opinion. The ministry resigned the night before last and a new transition ministry was constituted. "In my quality of dictator and as the transition ministry requested, I

National Assembly.

"Our first object is preparation for "Our first object is preparation for convocation at the earliest possible moment of the national assembly, so the latter may pronounce on the question of what form of state shall be established on a constitutional basis. "Until then our program will consist of stamping out bolshevism, implanted by the actions of the terrorists; fulfillment of the armistice terms; restoration of normal conditions of security; resumption of productive work in the country, and preparations for the peace negotiations.

"For all these reasons we seek the closest contact with the allies and solicit your kind support and recognition of our government in the interest of the success of our efforts.

(Signed) "ARCHDUKE JOSEPH, "Field Marshal."

Count Michael Karolyi, forme premier of Hungary, who escaped from his country in a rowboat after the signing of the armistice, and later was imprisoned in Czechoslovakia, has been appointed minister from Hungary at Prague, according to a report received at the State Department today from Prague, based upon press reports there.

The Prague press also reports that Dr. Milan Hodsea, former minister of the interior, has been appointed a special commissioner of the Czechoslovakian republic to Hungary.

DIES SUDDENLY

Noted Philanthropist Victim of Bronchial Pneumonia at His Lenox Home.

WAS ILL ONLY THREE DAYS

350,695,655 up to June 1, 1918, a prepared by the Carnegie Endow-

LENOX, Mass., August 11.-Andrew arnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, died at his Lenox sumner home, Shadow Brook, at 7:10 this morning after an illness of less than three days with bronchial pneumonia daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, who was unable to get to her father's bedside before he died. His wife and private secretary were with him at the

Mr. Carnegie had spent most of the summer at Lenox, coming here late in May, and up to a few weeks ago en-joyed himself in almost daily fishing May, and up to a rew weeks ago enjoyed himself in almost daily fishing trips on Lake Mahkeenac, which borders his big Shadow Brook estate, and in riding about his grounds.

He was taken ill Friday and grew steadily worse. His advanced age

make his home in May, 1917, and had the m

Condition Suddenly Grows Worse. Although Mr. Carnegie was taken sick Friday, it was not until early today that his condition took a critical turn. On Saturday it was said that he was suffering from a severe cold, but it was not different apparently from other attacks he had endured, and no fear was entertained that it would prove fatal. It had been announced that he was remaining indoors under the care of the nurses who had been in attendance on him most of the time since he came to Shadow Brook. Outside of the immediate household no one had any intimation that death was near.

According to members of the household, Mr. Carnegie had hoped to go to Skibo Castle early this year, but changed his plans when he learned that under governmental restrictions he would be unable to take the retinue of servants that he desired, the regulations limiting him to one automobile and one chauffeur.

Arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Carnegie were to be made by the that he was suffering from a severe Carnegie were to be made by the family later in the day. Whether the body would be removed to New York had not been decided.

News Shocks New York.

NEW YORK, August 11.-Although Mr. Carnegie, who was in his eightyfourth year, had been an invalid since

and the cause which he had so close at heart.

Owing to his ill health Mr. Carnegie for some time had led a secluded life, and his withdrawal from all public activities gave rise to frequent statements concerning his health. After his retirement he was compelled to limit the number of his daily visitors, and until his last illness he met and spoke with only a few of his oldest and closest friends.

concerning his health. After his retirement he was compelled to limit the
number of his daily visitors, and until
his last illness he met and spoke with
only a few of his oldest and closest
friends.

Mr. Carnegie's physicians decided he
frequently overtaxed his strength by
seeing all callers at his 5th avenue
home here. Mr. Carnegle purchased Shadow

Brook, his new summer home at Lenox, from the estate of Anson Phelps Stokes. Stokes.

Previously he had spent his vacations at Skibo Castle, at Dumfernline, in Scotland. When he purchased the Lenox property it was announced that neither he nor any member of his family probably would ever again visit Skibo because of changes, physical and sentimental, caused by the war.

In 1906 the highest daily aver consumption was 76,000,000 in M and the rate also was above the 000,000 gallon mark in August September.

In great contrast with those figure average daily consumption the year 1874 was 17,600,000 gallons.

His Last Social Affair.

The marriage of Mr. Carnegie's

daughter April 23 was the last social daughter April 23 was the last social affair the aged philanthropist and peace advocate attended here. The ceremon was performed at Mr. Carnegie's town house in the presence of 100 guests, the bride standing in a floral bower with Scotch bagpine playing, in accordance with her father's wish.

The bridegroom, son of a former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad who died in 1913, had not completed his college course when war was declared. In 1916 he left Stevens Institude in Hoboken, where he was taking a course

United States became involved entered the Navy as an ensign.

It was said at the time of the wedding that after the honeymoon Mr. Miller and his bride would go to Princeton, N. J., where he would complete his studies before entering upon a professional carrier. The former a professional career. The former Miss Carnegie, heiress of her father's millions, is twenty-two years old. Her husband is two years her senior. Mr. Carnegie, at the time of his

ADEQUATE WATER

TWO CENTS.

U. S. Engineers for Conduit Prom Patuxent or Another From Great Falls.

HOL PRESENT SUPPLY **NOT AMPLE FOR NEEDS**

Eliminate Power Plant From Consideration Because of Ex cessive Costs.

Utilization of water from the Pa tuxent river to augment the water supply of the District of Columbia one of two alternative plans worked out by United States engineer officers for adoption at an early date if an adequate supply is to be furnished to the rapidly growing population of District. The alternative plan is con struction of an additional conduit from Great Falls paralleling the ex isting conduit.

Because of excessive costs Army ineers have eliminated from consid tion any plans contemplating a pe lant at Great Falls, it is stated

Cost of Projects About Same.

The maximum capacity of the isting conduit and the filtrat plant is estimated at 90,000,000 gala a day, but with the present pump equipment at the filtration plant is ited to three pumps the safe da capacity of the system is proximately 65,000,000 gallons. To daily average has been frequent exceeded during the past two yes however, and the excess has been into only by the continuous steady employment of the entre pumping equipment. In view of possibility of accidents to any of the pumps and the consequent duction of the water supply for diribution, it is planned to ask C gress at once to authorize the mediate installation of at least more pump, so that one may alweated the saled in reserve for emergence. mediate installation of at least one more pump, so that one may always be held in reserve for emergencies. Another pump also would serve to increase the supply in the filters, and in that way raise the safe daily capacity above the sixty-five-milliongallon mark whenever necessary. With some such addition to the pumping system, it is declared, the present system will adequately meet all ordinary demands, at least until the proposed new additional conduct is built and put in operation, about five years hence.

Col. Tyler Makes Report.

Col. Max C. Tyler, the engineer o ficer in charge of the District water supply system, in his annual reprint submitted shows the operation of the present system, but makes an expension of the present system, but makes an expension that the present system, but makes an expension that the present system is the present system. comments thereon and no recondations for the future. It is fourth year, had been an invalid since 1917, when he suffered an attack of grip, the news of his death was a shock to old friends and former business associates here. Since his previous serious illness he had been under the care of two nurses.

Identified so long with the international peace movement, Mr. Carnegie was said to have been more severely affected by the world war than most men. It came as a hard blow to him and the cause which he had so close at heart.

Owing to his ill health Mr. Carnegie for some time had led a secluded life, and his withdrawal from all public activities gave rise to frequent statements concerning his health. After his retirement he was compelled to limit the daily average of consumption for the fiscal year 1919, was 65,260,000 gallons as against a daily average of 62,676,000 gallons for the previous fiscal year 1919 was greater than in a preceding year, with the exceptions average was 70,000,000 gallons, average was 67,700,000 gallons. In the fiscal year 1905, when the daily average of consumption for the fiscal year 1919 was greater than in a preceding year, with the exceptions average was 70,000,000 gallons, average was 67,700,000 gallons. The fiscal year 1905 was greater than in a preceding year, with the exceptions average was 70,000,000 gallons, average was 67,700,000 gallons for the previous fiscal year 1919 was greater than in a preceding year, with the exceptions average was 70,000,000 gallons, average was 67,700,000 gallons, average was 67,700,000 gallons, average was 67,700,000 gallons for the fiscal year 1919 was greater than in a preceding year. The consumption for the fiscal year 1919 was greater than in a preceding year. The consumption for the fiscal year 1919 was greater than in a preceding year. The consumption for the fiscal year 1919 was greater than in a year 1919 was gre

In great contrast with those figur

Average Daily Consumption. The consumption of water per twenty-four hours during the fa

year 1919 is stated by months as tal-

lows:

July, maximum, 77,890,000 galloms, average, 66,640,000 gallons.

August, maximum, 75,080,000 gallons, average, 68,080,000 gallons.

September, maximum, 75,660,000 gallons; average, 68,080,000 gallons.

October, maximum, 75,390,000 gallons, average, 60,220,000 gallons.

December, maximum, 75,390,000 gallons, average, 60,290,000 gallons.

Jecember, maximum, 69,420,000 gallons; average, 63,500,000 gallons, average, 66,060,000 gallons.

February, maximum, 68,790,000 gallons; average, 61,330,000 gallons.

March, maximum, 68,520,000 gallons, average, 61,330,000 gallons.

April, maximum, 68,520,000 gallons, average, 62,150,000 gallons.

May, maximum, 68,420,000 gallons; average, 63,510,000 gallons.

June, maximum, 77,330,000 gallons; average, 67,550,000 gallons.

The average daily consumption to the year 1919 is stated at 65,380,400 gallons.

JAPAN CONCEALED SAYS MR. LANSING

Versailles in February.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN CHINA

On Other Hand, He Was Told Kiaothe Chinese People.

Existence of the secret treaty be tween Japan and Great Britain regarding the Shantung, China, peninula was "concealed" from Secretary Lansing by Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador to the United States, Mr. Lansing testified today before the On September 6, 1917, Mr. Lansing

Men—Avenue Line of

March Decorated.

commanding 4th Marine Brigade, and

staff, consisting of Maj. Charles D. Barrett, Capt. Lemuel C. Sheppard, Capt. Walter T. Galliford and Lieut. Carl R. Dietrich.

Brigade headquarters detachment, Col. Harry Lee and staff, 6th Regiment, U. S. M. C.; Col. Harry C. Snyder and staff; 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C.; Maj. Matthew H. Kingman and staff, and 6th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. M. C.

haps no one would pay much atten tion to us when we got back, but New York was most cordial to us

when we paraded there last Friday, and the indications are that Wash-ington will be equally hearty tomor-

Avenue to Be Roped Off.

marine brigade was a part, was in New York City today, and it was not definitely stated whether he would

ment took place without formality

today, the officers and men being

"released" from the jurisdiction of the War Department. The parade here tomorrow, therefore, will be es-

Mat. Pullman had a conference with

The Secretary said he first heard of he secret treaties on the subject be-ween Japan and Great Britain, rance, Russia and Italy in February

said Mr. Lan- 18th and 19th streets

Had Made "Declaration."

wives and families of the field officors of the brigade to sit in the
recommendations made by the Navy
general board regarding agreements
between the powers for disposition of
German territory in the Pacific. Mr.
Lansing said he did not have direct
knowledge of such recommendations,
but thought there were some in connection with Pacific cables.

"Did you know there was a formal
recommendation of the general
board?" asked Mr. New.

wives and families of the field officors of the brigade to sit in the
stance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well understance must be without direct sanction of the President is well underst

mendations for legislation if it deems further legislation necessary.

In answer to Chairman Haugen, Mr. China, but not a 'political' interest, and I objected to making an agree-diction over the District of Columbia, if profiteering is found to exist here in foodstuffs, clothing and rents, undoubtedly legislation will be proposed to put an end to it.

China, but not a 'political' interest, and I objected to making an agreement without defining and limiting the term 'special interest.' I said that if it meant 'paramount' interest, I could not discuss it further, but if it meant options across the line from one state to another.

"I told Viscount Ishii that I felt that the same principle (of the Monroe doctrine) which applied to American countries should be applied to China—that no special privilege, and certainly no paramount interests, should be claimed by any foreign power in China."

"Did he (Ishit) apparently consider your view or simply maintain silence?" asked Senator Brandegee, republican, Connecticut.

"Simply maintained silence," said

Mr. Lansing.

Sentially an affair of the Marine Corps, the presence of War Department of the purpose of rendering honor to the record the men made in France.

U. S. PROTESTS AGRARIAN

LAW IN SONORA, MEXICO

Repeated protests against the agra-rian law of the Mexican state of Sonora, which is regarded as inimical to Ameri-can interests, have been made to the Mexican government by the State De-partment, the Senate was informed to-day by President Wilson.

Letters From Eastern Manu- Dictator at Budapest Says

BERN Switzerland, August 11.-The telegram sent by Archduke Joseph, temporary dictator of Hungary, to Premier Clemenceau, outlining the new government's policy, and asking for allied recognition, was received here today from Budapest. The message was presented to the supreme interallied council Saturday. Archduke Joseph's message read:

the fall of the bolshevist regime, as I am persuaded, will the population of